one "proper time."

GYPSUM—PLASTER OF PARIS.—When gypsum, or crude plaster, is heated to 272 degrees it loses the water it naturally contains, and becomes plaster of Paris. Though the operation is often called "burning," if takes place at a comparatively low temperature. When mixed with water, it re-unites with that, and becomes chemically the same as it mixed with water, it re-unites with that, and becomes chemically the same as it was before, and when re-ground is probably as valuable a fertilizer as the "raw stone." We say "probably," as we are not sure that it is quite so soluble as at first, though it is not likely mat there is any perceptible difference in this respect. The usual time for applying gyposum on clover is in the spring. plying gypsum on clover is in the spring, when vegetation is just starting.

REMEDT FOR SIDE HOLE IN COW'S REMEIT FOR SIDE HOLE IN Cow's TEAT.—Make the edges of the opening "raw" with a sharp knife, or canterize with a pointed stick of nitrate of silver. The hole may then be closed with strips of adhesive plaster, or better yet by a coating of "collodion," which can be obtained of any photographer, if the nearest druggist does not keep it. In milking be careful not to displace the dressing—and it will perhaps be better to draw the milk with a tube for several days. If the opening in the teat is not days. If the opening in the teat is not quite small, it may be necessary to close it by a stitch just through the akin with a fine thread. In most cases the scratching of the edges of the opening with a knife and the application of collodion will, however, be sufficient.—American

PRESERVING EGGS.—Several plans have been tried with more or less success. To preserve eggs, the pores of the shell must be stopped up, for two reasons: to prevent the entrance of the air, and consequent spoiling of the contents; and to prevent the evaporation of the moisture of the egg and a drying up of the contents. Placing the eggs in a net or basket, and plunging them for a few seconds in boiling water, long enough to cook or solidity a thin film of white next to the shell, is successfully practiced in some families, but it would spoil the eggs for sale. Closing the pores by amearing the shell with lard, suet, or linseed oil, has been tried with more or less success. Many years ago a patent ave been tried with more or less sucmish for the same purpose. The care required in the use of the varnish, as each egg must be treated separately, and as a slight uncovered space would allow the egg to spoil, besides the discoloration prevented this from coming

FEED POR LAYING HENS.—Fat hens rarely lay. If hens are fed so much or so often that they begin to fatten rapidly, they will soon stop laying. No food is better than Indian corn or ground corn (Indian meal), to fatten hens, and of course it should be fed sparingly to laying hens. If hens do not lay and are fat, feed them but once a day—at evening just before they go to roost—giving wheat screenings, buckwheat and cats, in such proportions as you judge best. Throz the feed upon clean ground only so fast as they pick it up. Stop just as soon as you see any of the flock begin FEED POR LAYING HENR -Fat hers soon as you see any of the flock begin to wander away. Let them forage all day for weed seeds, grass, insects, etc. They must have warm quarters, well ventilated at night, and a sunny run by day in winter. After a while begin to feed them sparingly a little meat scrap chopped fine, broken bones, oyster shells, etc., and they will probably soon begin to lay.

WEIGHT AND HEATING POWER OF DIF-PERRYT KINDS OF WOOD.—More fuel is required during January than in any other month in the year, and a few items may be interesting as well as useful. Another article ("Keeping Warm") describes the production of heat. Carbon (pure coal) is the chief source of all best used (or deposition purposes and for (pure coal) is the chief source of all heat used for domestic purposes and for driving machinery by steam power. This carbon is mainly derived from wood, hard coal and peat. Coal is most used for producing steam power, but taking the whole world together, wood is much the most extensively used fuel. For the present purpose we may consider all wood as essentially composed of carbon or charcoal and water (mainly as sap). All woods heated away from the air yield watery vapor chiefly, leaving nearly pure charcoal, which when burned leaves more or less mineral matter as asher. more or less mineral matter as asher. Of green wood one-third to one-half or more of its weight is water, parely depending upon the time of cutting.
In Schuller's experiments—

Cut in January, Cut in April, lbs, water. lbs, water.

It is well to now cut down the trees designed for fuel, even if working them up is delayed to the following months.

As wood seasons naturally in the air, it loses one-sixth to one-third its weight of water, but still contains one-seventh to one-fourth its weight of moisture. A considerable part of the latter may be expelled by kiln-drying, and most of it if the kiln heat be raised to 212° or boiling-water temperature. Some careful tests made by one of our Western readers showed that five cords of beech and maple just out weighed as much as eight cords of the same wood when thoroughly air-seasoned. The above teaches two important practical lessons.

1. To haul and handle green wood requires a very large waste of strength.

requires a very large waste of strength.

In handling five cords of green beech wood for example, we have loaded, hauled, and unloaded three or more tons of useless water, which a few months' seasoning would have removed. 2. And still more important: When

wood is not thoroughly seasoned is used for fuel, its water or sap must be expelled before its carbon comes into play to produce heat. This takes place gradually on the outside, or on one side, as little of the carbon comes into action at a time. But, as stated in another article, the escaping vapor conceals or carries off a very large amount of heat, sometimes almost enough to use up all the heat produced by its carbon. It is safe to say that on the average, a cord of green wood will not supply for use one-half as much heat as would be produced by the same

wood after thorough seasoning.

A cord of wood is 128 cubic feet as it lies piled up. But allowing for the interestices in fairly piled wood, we may reckon a cord to actually contain about 72 cubic feet of solid wood.

Thoroughly dry wood weighs about as follows:

ACCOUNT OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		
	1 oubic ft.	100
**************************************	108.	45
Hickory &	62	4,1
White oak	58	8,8
White ash	49	3,
Red oak	4514	3.
White beech	45	2,
Apple tres	48	8.
Black birch	43	3.1
Black walnus		3,
Hard maple	40	2,1
Soft maples	37	2,
Wild cherry		2,
White elm		2,
Butternut		2
Red colar	85	2.
Xellow pine		2.

 Hickory...
 \$5.00 White elm...
 \$2.90

 White oak...
 4.05 Red. cedar...
 2.08

 White ash...
 3.85 Wild cherry...
 2.75

 We find no record of careful experi-

ments to test the relative value of two woods extensively used in some parts of our country, viz., cottonwood and rose-wood or linden. The hickory named above is what is known as the shell-bark hickory (Carya alba). The "pig-nut hickory" (Carya porcina) is of nearly equal value. The "Western hickory" (Carya sulcata) weighs about 25 per cent. less than the shell-bark, and its relative value per cord is estimated at \$4.05, or the same as white oak.— American Agriculturist.

WHAT IS MANT

Spark of Fire, a Drop of Water-Some Interesting Observations About the Ru

[New York News.] While the gastric juice has a mild, bland, sweetish taste, it possesses the power of dissolving the hardest food that can be swallowed. It has no influence whatever on the soft and delicate fibers of the living stomach, nor upon the living hand, but at the moment of death it begins to eat them away with the power of the strongest acids. the power of the strongest acids.

There is dust on sea, on land, in the valley, and on the mountain; there is dust always and everywhere; the atmosphere is full of it; it penetrates the noisome dungeon, and visits the deepest, darkest caves of the earth; no palace or can shut it out, no drawer so secret door can shut it out, no drawer so secret as to escape its presence; every breath of wind dashes it upon the open eye, yet that eye is not blinded, because under the eyelid there is incessantly empting itself a fountain of blandest fluid in nature, which spreads itself over the surface of the eye at every winking, and washes every atom of dust away. But this liquid is mild and so well adapted to the eye, itself has some acridity, which, under some circumstances, becomes so decided as to be scalding to the skin, and would rot away the eyelids, were it not that along the the cyclids, were it not that along the edges of them are little oil manufactories, which spread over their surface a coating as impervious to the liquid necessary for keeping the eyelids washed clean as the best varnish is impervious

to water. The breath which leaves the lungs has been so perfectly divested of its life-giving properties, that to rebreathe it unmixed with other air the moment it escapes from the mouth, would cause immediate death by suffocation; while immediate death by suffocation; while if it hover about us, more or less destructive influence over health and life would be occasioned. But it is made of a nature so much lighter than the common air, that the instant that it escapes the lips and nostrils it ascends to the

would be occasioned. But it is made of a nature so much lighter than the common air, that the instant that it escapes the lips and nostrils it ascends to the higher regions above the breathing point, there to be rectified, renovated, and sent back again, replete with purity and life. How rapidly it ascends is fully exhibited on frosty mornings.

But, foul and deadly as the expired air is, nature, wisely economical in all her works and ways, turns it to good account in its outward passage through the organs of the voice, making of it the whispers of love, the soft words of affection, the sweetest strains of ravishing music, the persuasive eloquence of the finished orator.

If a well-made man be extended on If a well-made man be extended on the ground, his arms at right angles with the body, a circle making the navel its center will just take in his head, the fingers ends, and the feet. The distance from top to toe is precisely the same as that between the tips of the fingers when the arms are extended. The length of the body is just six times that of the foot, while the distance from the edge of the hair on the forehead to the edge of the chin is one-tenth the length of the whole stature.

Of the sixty-two primary elements known in nature, only eighteen are known to the human body, and of these seven are metallic. Iron is found in the blood, osphorus in the brain, limestone i the bile, lime in the bones, and dust and ashes in all.

Not only these eighteen human elements, but the whole sixty-two of which the universe is made, have their essential basis in the four substances of oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon, representing the more familiar names of free, water, saltpeter, and charcoal.

And such is man, the lord of the earth!

a spark of fire, a drop of water, a grain of powder, an atom of charcoal.

Too Mach Competition.

A delegation of Israelitish merchants called on Mose Schaumburg, who keeps a store on Austin avenue, and requested him as an Israelite and a friend of humanity, to contribute something hand-some to a fund they were raising to help some to a fund they were raising to help to bring over to Texas some of the perse-outed Jews in Russia. Mose listened at-tentively, and then said, that nothing pleased him so much as to relieve a dis-tressed Israelite, but that charity began at home, and he was in favor of the com-mittee helping out an Austin Israelite who was a very worthy men, but in straightened circumstances, before doing anything for the relief of Jews in Russia. "Who is that Austin Jew who is suffer-

"Who is that Austin Jew who is suffering so much!" asked the chairman of the delegation.

Mose patted himself on the breast, and said he was the suffering Israelite.
"Why, Mose, what are you suffering from?"

"Too many Jews," replied Mose,
"Dere vash too much competition in
pishness. Schentlemens, if you get up
some scheme to remove apout half of the Jews to Russia, so dere vash not so much competitions in drade, I vill come down handsome mit five dollars, so help

me schimminy gracious,"

The committee filed solelmnly out into the street, and Mose will not be again requested to help bring over any more Israelites from Russia.—Texas Siftings.

Useless Expenditure.

While every girl and woman should justly take a pride in her own adorn-ment and that of the home, she should use her own judgment and not buy just because a thing is cheap. Get what you need, and before buying think whether you really need the article. It is probably a pretty trifle in dress, in furniture; but what solid benefit will it be to you? Or it is some luxury for the table, that you can as well do without. Think, therefore, before you spend your money. Or you need a new carpet, new sofa, new or you need a new carpet, new soin, new chairs, new bedstead, or new dress; you are tempted to buy something a little handsomer than you had intended, and while you hesitate the dealer says to you, "It's only a trifle more, and see how far prettier it is." But before you now in prettier it is. But before you purchase, stop to think. Will you be the better a year hence, much less in old age, for having squandered your money? Is it not wiser to "lay by something for a rainy day?" All these luxuries gratify you only for the moment, you seen time you only for the moment; you soon tire f them, and their only permanent effect

s to consume your means.

It is by such little extravagances, not much separately, but ruinous in the aggregate, that the great majority of families are kept comparatively poor. The first lesson to learn is to deny yourself useless expenses; and the first step toward learning this lesson is to think before you spend,—Christian at Work. The Law of Lost Property.

What ought the finder of a lost article to do? Most people will give a ready answer. He should do his best to discover the owner and restore the lost property to him. But this standard of property to him. But this standard of moral duty being imperfectly recognized by the law, it will be interesting to review the decisions on this subject.

1. The finder need not take charge of the lost property. There is no legal duty on him to do it but if he does take it into his possession, he then becomes a depository, and is bound to keep it for the owner and restore it to him it for the owner and restore it to him when known. How long he must keep it, or what efforts he should make to find the owner, have not been laid down. 2. If the finder does not restore the 2. If the finder does not restore the property upon discovering the owner, does he commit theft? This depends on whether he knew, or had reasonable means of knowing, who the owner was at the time of finding. It has been held that the finder of a pocketbook, having the owner's name legibly written on it, is a thief if he conceals and appropriates the money; but if there is nothing to indicate the owner he does not become

indicate the owner, he does not become a thief in law by so doing.

3. The owner may at any time reclaim his property, and if the finder refuses to give it up, can recover it or the value of it from him. But as against any one but the owner the finder's title is good.

4. When is a thing to be considered as lost? It has been said in several cases

that money or other property laid down and forgotten is not lost in the legal sense of the word. The proprietor of the shop, or bank, or place where it is left is the proper person to take charge of it, and those who pick up the property have no right to keep it. On the other hand, it has been held that where a conductor found money in a railway ear, whose owner could not be ascertained, he had

a good title to the money.

5. Is the finder entitled to be paid for his trouble and expense? He need not take charge of it, and it seems that if he does so he must look only to the grat-itude and good feeling of the owner for

reward. 6. What if a reward be offered? There is no doubt that any one who, seeing the offer, sets to work to find the property, will, if he succeed, be entitled to the reward, and may even retain the prop-erty till it be paid. But if he already has the missing article in his possession when the reward is offered, or has withheld the property in the expectation that a reward would be offered, the rule

True Love's Sore Trials.

The proverbial villian, whether intro-The proverbial villian, whether introduced to the public in the pages of the society novel, or, with halting and uncertain strides, challenging attention before the footlights of the stage, only attains the zenith of infamy when the brutal betrayal of a trusting heart is fastened upon him. In the catalogue of his crimes there may have been written arson, burglary and murder, but these offenses are dwarfed in the more absorbing infamy involved in the betrayal of the trusting heart that was lured by the subtle influences of fair speech or the

patronized and then waiting the conclusion of the exercises to escort her back to her home. These attentions seemed satisfactory to the lady. But in the spirit of reform the City Council enacted an ordinance making standing at the church door a misdemeanor char-acterized as "loafing," and instructed the officers of the law to arrest and commit any offender against the statute. On the succeeding Sunday night the young man in question took his accustomed man in question took his accustomed station. The minion of municipal authority warned him away, but, with an earnestness worthy a better girl, he refused to desert his post. For this he was arrested, committed and compelled to spend the night in the calaboose.

Upon his release he hastened to the side of the charmer for whose sake he suffered the indignity, but the wowed

suffered the indignity, but she vowed the disgrace of his incarceration had wiped out the love his constancy ought to have magnified. Then his aunt, from whom he expected a rich inheritance, took a similar view of the affair, and an-nounced her determination to cut him out of her affections and her will. Thus the young man has been completely crushed by the whimsical maiden upon whom his affections centered, unless the suit against the city—which he threatens to institute—should reach a favorable

Petticoat Lane.

issue,-Philadelphia Times.

A Londoner bought in Petticoat Lane, which is famous for its tags, rags, and bob-tails on sale, a coat in exchange for bob-tails on sale, a coat in exchange for his own, paying in addition several shillings for the bargain. The coat not suiting him, he carried it back and exchanged it on payment of additional shillings for an apparently smoother and nicer one which fitted him exactly. On getting home and putting his hand in the pocket, he drew out a pawnbroker's ticket. It was his own, held against his watch. The nice new coat was the old. The nice new coat was the old one which he wore there the first time, and which had been cleaned, pressed, and sold to him again for about twice

what it was worth.

Another of these tricks—which every ne except those on whom they are played enjoys so much—was recently played on a German inn-keeper by a peddler who sold him an almanae, and then, on his wife's coming in and her husband's going out, sold her another copy. When the husband discovered it he sent the porter to the railroad station to tell the peddler he wanted to see him

"Oh, yes," said the peddler, "I know he wants one of my almanacs, but I can't miss my train for that. You can give me a quarter and take the almanac to him." The porter paid the money and carried a third almanac to the inn-

The Development of Taste. In the natural growth of the world, taste has been rapidly developed, and the people of all nations are now producing each its own peculiar and wonderful treasures. Who can remember or de-scribe them? Who can tell the extent of the riches or the beauty of the golden, jeweled ornaments now admired and worn by a thousand million people? What pen can describe all that is in cultivated gardens and parks adorned with trees, shrubs, plants, and flowers! Where can we learn, in books or else where, the names of all that is beautiful that blossoms from the whole earth; all that is beautiful that the brush produces on canvas; all that the weaver's shuttle and loom produce; all that the skilled hands of the carver on wood, stone, and marble produce; all that the combined colors of the rainbow have produced, as shown in fabrics, of silk and satin, and cotton and wool; all that is beautiful in architecture, and in the adornments of the world's most renowned cathedrals, and beautiful in all its famous kingly palaces? But life is too short to search out and see all that is beautiful. We can only get a glimpse, now and then, at some of the world's greatest treasures. The most favored season for such sight-seeing is Christmas.—The Independent, religious thing!"

EXCITEMENT IN ROCHESTER.

An unusual article from the Rochester, N. Y. Democrat and Chronicle, was published in this paper recently and has been a subject of much conversation, both in professional circles and on the street. Apparently it caused even more commotion in Rochester, as the following from

commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows:

Dr. J. R. Henion, who is well known not only in Rochester but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper, a few days since which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal enquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed an editorial necessity.

With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion, at his residence on St. Paul street, when the following interview occurred: "That article of yours, Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were reacued such as you can sustain?" "Every one of them and many additional

ones. Few people ever get so near the grave as I did and then return, and I am not surprised that the public think it marvelous. It was marvelous."

"How in the world did you, a physician, come to be brought so low?"

"By neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next; feit dull indefinite pains and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant saything serious."

"But have these common aliments anything to do with the fearful Bright's diseases which took so firm a hold on you?"

"Anything? Why, they are the sure indistions of the first stages of that dreadful made, ady. The fact is, few people know or realize what alls them, and I am sorry to say that too few physicians do either."

"That is a strange statement, Doctor."

"But it is a true one. The medical profession have been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it coased. We doctors have been ellepting off the twigs when we should strike at the root. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of Bright's disease even more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, stomach, pains shout the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these aliments."

"This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than one-half of the deaths which pot such pains shout the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these aliments of such pains shout the tribe tribe try in the such pains shout the tribe tribe to go and see Mr. Warner himself. He was sick the sight's disease."

"The try want to know more about it go and see Mr. Warner himself. He was sick the same as I, and is the beathiest man in Rochester to-day. He has made

that in the past ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off: Everett, Summer, Chase, Welson, Carpenter, Bishop, Haven and others. This is terrible and shows a greater growth than that of any other known complaint. It must be plain to every one that something must be done to check this increase or there is no knowing where it may end."

"Do you think many people are afflicted with it to-day who do not realize it, Mr. Warner?"

"Hundreds of thousands. I have a striking example of this truth which has just come to my notice. A prominent professor in a New

"Hundreds of thousands. I have a striking example of this truth which has just come to my notice. A prominent professor in a New Orleans medical college was lecturing before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscopic analysis and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were. In order to draw the contrast between healthy and unhealthy fluids he had provided a vial the contents of which were drawn from his own person. 'And now, gentlemen,' he said, 'as we have seen the unhealthy indications, I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed—his color and command both left him and in a trembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery! I have Bright's disease of the kidneys,' and in less than a year he was dead."

"You believe then that it has no symptoms of its own, and is frequently unknown even by the person who is afflicted with it?"

"It has no symptoms of its own and very often none at all. Usually no two people have the same symptoms, and frequently death is the first symptom. The slightest indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one. I know what I am talking about for I have been through all the stages of hidney disease."

"You know of Dr. Henlon's case?"

about for I have been through all the stages of kidney disease."

"You know of Dr. Henion's case?"

"Yes, I have both road and heard of it."

"It is very wonderful is it not?"

"A very prominent case, but no more so than agreat many others that have come to my notice as having been ouved by the same means."

"And what did the symptoms indicate?"
"A serious disease of the kidneys."
"Did you think Mr. Warner could recover?"
"No, sir. I did not think it possible. It was seldom, indeed, that so pronounced a case had, up to that time, ever been cured." up to that time, ever been cured."

"Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?"

"Yes, I have chemically analyzed it and upon critical examination, find it entirely free from any poisonous or deleterious substances."

We publish the foregoing statement in view of the commotion which the publicity of Dr. Henion's article has caused and to meet the protestations which have been made. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner, and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond ones.

wear. I shall go next Sunday if my sack is done," Amelia—"Oh, you sack-

Perihelion and Aphelion.

The earth reaches her perihelion or earest point to the sun the 1st of January. She is then three million miles nearer the sun than when in aphe-lion, or her most distant point from the sun on the 1st of July. As the earth moves in an elliptical orbit, and the sun is situated in one of the foci of the is situated in one of the foci of the ellipse, she must some times be nearer him than at others. Her nearest point is called perihelion, from two Greek words meaning near the sun. Her most distant point is called aphelion, from two Greeks words meaning from the sun. Though much nearer to the sun than in July, the increased proximity is not even perceived by far the greater portion of the myriads of human beings are whom the sun shines. And yet the on whom the sun shines. And yet the three million miles that measures the earth's increased nearness, is a distance of which we can form little conception By measuring the sun's diameter from day to day throughout the year, we have the means of determining the relative distances of the sun from the earth. In

distances of the sun from the earth. In this way the shape of the earth's orbit was found out. The earth moves fastest at perihelion, for the sun's attraction is then strongest, and the greater his attraction the faster she moves. This is noved by measuring the sun's apparent novement through the ecliptic. Thus, on the 1st of January he moves through sixty-one minutes of the ecliptic, on the 1st of July, he moves through about fifty-seven minutes, giving four minutes of a degree in increased velocity, which means countlesss miles in the earth's actual speed.

An interesting question resting question connected with

An interesting question connected with prihelion is the reason why we do not ave our hottest weather when we are nearest the sun. It is because it occurs in the northern winter when the sun's rays fall obliquely upon the earth and give comparatively little heat, though it is probable that the severity of midwinter is tempered by the benignant influence. The reverse takes place in the Southern hemisphere, where doubtless, the converges of perihelion increases the occurrence of perihelion increases the midsummer heat. This theory ac-counts for the fact that in Australia and Southern Africa the temperature in winter is higher than in corresponding attitudes north of the equator. The earth's perihelion is, therefore, an in-teresting topic for study to those who would understand the play of some of the great forces that rule the worlds in space, for the same laws control the movements of the smallest planet and the largest sun.—Providence Journal.

They are not active and industrious.

They are slothful in everything. They do not keep up with improv

They are wedded to old methods. They give no attention to details.
They think small things not important.
They take no pleasure in their work.
They regard labor as a misfortune.
They weigh and measure stingily.
They are wasteful and improvident.
They are fratful and improvident. They are wasteful and improvident.
They are fretful and impatient.
They ruin stock by low fencing.
They let their gates sag and fall down.
They will not make compost.
They let their fowls roost in the trees.
They have no shelter for stock.
They do not curry their horses.
They leave their plows in the field.
They hang their harness in the dust.
They put off gressing the warm They put off gressing the wagon. They starve the calf and milk the cow They go to town without business.
They are penny wise and pound footish.
They don't know the best is the

They have no method or system. They go out too often to "see a man." They see no good in a new thing. hey never use paint on the farm They plant very late in the spring. They stack fodder in the field. They prop the barn door with a rail.
They let the clothes dry on the fence.
They let the hoops fall from the tub. They neglect to trim up the trees. They have no shelter for wood. They milk the cows late in the day. They have no time to do things well. They have no garden in the fall. They see no use in variety.
They see no difference in seeds.
Southern Farmer's Monthly.

AFTER all the arguments about chesp and quality it appears that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best remedy for the cure of Cough and Colds ever offered to the public. The price is only 25 cents a bottle and every druggist in the land sells and recommends it.

THE French believe that if a branch of mistletoe is hung in a tree with the wing of a swallow the birds will fly to it from a distance of two leagues.

WARREN, OHIO, July 30, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: Sirs—Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has relieved me of a severe kidney difficulty which caused me much trouble and suffering.

P. W. Street, March 1981.

about for I have been through all the stages of kidney disease."

"You know of Dr. Henion's case?"

"Yes, I have both road and heard of it."

"It is very wonderful is it not?"

"A very prominent case, but no more so timn a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means."

"You believe then that Bright's disease can be cured?"

"I know it can. I know it from the experience of hundreds of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends."

"You speak of your own experience, what was it?"

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfitted for business for years. But I did not know what alled me. When, however, I found one day, saying: 'there goes a man who will be dead within a year.' I believe his words would have proven true if I had not fortunately secured and used the remedy now known as Warner's Sea Kidney and Liver Cure."

"And this caused you to manufacture it?" it was kidney difficulty I thought there was little hope and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street "No, it caused me to investigate. I went to the principal cities with Dr. Craig, the discoverer, and saw that Dr. Craig was unable with his facilities, to supply the medicine to the principal cities with Dr. Craig, the discoverer, and saw that Dr. Craig was unable with his facilities, to supply the medicine to the principal cities with Dr. Craig, the discoverer, and saw that Dr. Craig was unable with his facilities, to supply the medicine to the principal cities with Dr. Craig, the discoverer, and saw that Dr. Craig the discoverer, and saw that Dr. Craig the discoverer, so the control of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street when the same and so did the coctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street when the process of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street when the phy THE MARKETS.

The reporter left Mr. Warner, much impressed with the earnestness and sincerity of his statements, and next paid a visit to Dr. S. A. Lattimore at his residence on Prince street. Dr. Lattimore, although busily engaged upon some matters connected with the State Board of Health, of which he is one of the analysts, courteously answered the questions that were propounded to him:

"Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner, some three years ago, Dootor?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did this analysis show you?"

"The presence of albumen and the tube casts in great abundance."

"As serious disease of the kidneys."

"Did you think Mr. Warner could recover?"

"Did you think Mr. Warner could recover?"

Corn—High-mixed, 64½c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 47c. Dressed hogs, \$7 65 per 100 lbs. INDIANAPOLIS.—Whent—Firm at \$1 40@ 1 40½ Corn—Steady at 64@65c. Oats, 46@48c. LIVE STOCK.

seldom, indeed, that so pronounced a case had, up to that time, ever been cured."

"Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?"

"Yes, I have chemically analyzed it and upon critical examination, find it entirely free from any poisonous or deleterious substances."

We publish the foregoing statement in view of the commotion which the publicity of Dr. Henion's article has caused and to meet the protestations which have been made. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner, and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond question and the statements they make cannot for a moment be doubted. They conclusively show that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common, alarmingly increasing, and that it can be cured.

"Why were you not at church last Sunday, Clara?" asked Amelia. Clara—
"I couldn't; didn't have anything to wear. I shall go next Sunday if my sack is done." "They were anything to wear. I shall go next Sunday if my sack is done." "They are conclusively any sack is done." They conclusively show that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the best to arrive; fair to good packers, \$6 506 6 75, a few choice \$6 80; fair to good light, \$6 256 6 59; some of less weight and lower quality, \$6 00 66 50; some of less weight and lower quality, \$6 00 66 50; some of less weight and lower quality, \$6 00 66 50; common at \$4 506 63; good to choice beavy shipping and packing, \$6 456 50; some of less weight and lower quality, \$6 00 66 50; common at \$4 506 53; done to choice beavy shipping and packing, \$6 456 50; some of less weight and lower quality, \$6 00 66 50; some of less weight and lower quality, \$6 00 66 50; some of less weight and lower quality, \$6 00 66 50; some of less weight and lower quality, \$6 00 66 50; some of less weight and lower quality, \$6 00 66 50; some of less weight and lower quality, \$6 00 66 50; some of less weight and lower quality, \$6 00 66 50; some of less weight and \$7 00 was bid for some of the best on sale, and \$

INDIANAPOLIS.—Hogs.—Packing and shipping hogs, \$6 60@6 80; bacon hogs, \$6 30@6 40. Sheep.—Common to choice, \$3 00@5 25.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

Aspiring beggary is wretchedness it VENERATE an honest obliquity of un

erstanding.
The beggar is the only free manin the universe. DISPROPORTIONED friendships ever terinste in disgust. Ler us draw upon content for the de iencies of fortune, Good counsel rejected returns to en-

ich the giver's bosom. MARRIAGE, is by its best title, a monor ly, and of the most invidious sort. RICHES in general are in every country another name for freedom. That virtue which requires to be ever

guarded is scarcely worth the sentinel. CHRERFULNESS was never yet produced by effort which is itself painful. EPISTOLARY matter usually comprisetly three topics: News, sentiment and puns. THE first fault is the child of simplic ity, but every other the offspring of

seyond his patience to bear till he tries Man is not a creation of pure reason, he must have his senses delightfully ap-pealed to.

Man little knows what calamities are

In this life, it appears that we cannot be entirely blest, but yet we may be completely miserable. The human species is composed of two distinct races, the men who borrow and the men who lend.

No MAN is so fond of liberty himself as not to be desirous of subjecting the will of some individuals in society to his That single effort by which we stop short in the down hill path to perdition is itself a greater exertion of virtue than a hundred acts of justice.

The honest man, who marries and brings up a large family, does more service than he who continues single service than he was said only talks of population, AFTER men have traveled through

few stages in vice, shame forsakes them, and returns back to wait upon the few virtues they have still remaining. Norming is more distasteful than that entire complacency and satisfaction which beam in the countenance of a newly married couple-in that of the

Whar a woman should demand of a man in courtship, or after it, is first—respect for her, as she is a woman; and next to that—to be respected by him above all other women. THE possessor of accumulated wealth, when furnished with the necessaries and

lady particularly.

pleasures of life, has no other method to beautres of life, has no other method to employ the superfluity of his fortune, but in purchasing power.

Ceremony is an invention to take off the uneasy feeling which we derive from knowing ourselves to be less the object of love and esteem with a fellow creature

than some other person is. A CHILD's nature is too serious a thing to admit of its being regarded as a mere appendage to another being, and to be hated or loved accordingly; they stand with me upon their own stock as men or

women do. The consolations of philosophy are very amusing, but often fallacious. It tells us that life is filled with comforts if we will but enjoy them; and on the other hand, that though we unavoidably have miseries here, life is short and they

will soon be over. Carlyle a Mathematician. Among Carlyle's Edinburgh connections in those Kirkeau, to some to us in a book form. It was in 1817 that Professor Leslie, not yet Sir John Leslie, brought out the third elition of his "Elements of Geometry and Plane Trigonometry," being an improvement of the two pre-Theorem The The The The The The The Trigonometry, and the two pre-Theorem The The The The Trigonometry, and the two pre-Theorem The The The Trigonometry, and the two pre-Theorem The The Trigonometry, and the two pre-Theorem The Theorem The Theorem The Trigonometry, and the two pre-Theorem Theorem Theorem The Trigonometry, and the two pre-Theorem Theorem The Trigonometry, and the two pre-Theorem Theorem The geometrical portion of the volume consists of six books, intended to supersede the traditional first six books of Euclid; and containing many propositions not to be found there. The seventeenth prop-osition of the sixth book is the problem: osition of the sixth book is the problem:
"To divide a straight line, whether internally or externally, so that the rectangle under its segments shall be equivalent to a given rectangle." The solution, with diagrams, occupies a page, and there is an additional page of "scholium," pointing out in what circumstances the problem is impossible, and calling attention to the value of the proposition in the construction of proposition in the construction of quadratic equations. So much for the text of the proposition at pages 176-177, but when we turn to the "Notes and Illustrations" appended to the volume we find at page 340 this note by Leslie: "The solution of this important problem now inserted in the text was suggested to me by Thomas Carlyle, an ingenious young mathematician, formerly my pupil. But I here subjoin likewise the original construction given of Pappus, which, though rather more complex,

has yet some peculiar advantages. Leslie then proceeds to give the solution of Pappus in about two pages, and to add about three pages of further remarks on about three pages of further remarks on the application of the problem to the construction of quadratics. The mention of Carlyle by Leslie in this volume of 1817 is, I believe, the first mention of Carlyle by name in print, and it was no small compliment to prefer for text pur-poses young Carlyle's solution of an im-portant problem to the old one that had come dewn from the famous Greek geometrician. Evidently Carlyle's mathematical reputation was still kept up about the Edinburgh University, and

Leslie was anxious to do his favorite pupil a good turn,-Macmillan's, "Made New Again."

Mns. Wm. D. BYGEMAN, St. Catherines, Ont., says: "R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: I have used your 'Favorite Prescription,' 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets,' for the last three months and find myself—(what shall I say)—'made new again' are the only words that express it. I was reduced to a skeleton, could not walk across the floor without fainting, could keep nothing in the shape of food on my stomach. Myself and friends had given up all hope, my immediate death seemed certain. I now live (to the surprise of everybody) and am able to do my own work."

BAD manners disgraced the King of Sweden. "At supper," says Miss Knight, "his Majesty was seen to scratch his head with his fork, and also with his knife and afterwards go on eating with them." But there is this to say: A real blue-blooded King would never rake his head with his forefinger, and a nine-carat

Voice of the Peop

R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.: I had a serious disease of the lungs, and was for a time confined to my bed and under the care of a physician. His prescriptions did not help me. I grew worse, coughing very se-verely. I commenced taking your "Golden Medical Discovery," and it cured me. Yours respectfully.

JUDITH BURNETT, Hillsdale, Mich.

The witty Dr. South, when preaching before Charles II., saw that the King and his attendants were disposing themselves to sleep, when, pausing in his sermon, he said: "Lord Lauderdale, let me entreat you to rouse yourself; you snore so loud that you will awake the King."

PIERCE'S "Pleasant Purgative Pollets" are perfect preventives of constipation. Inclosed in glass bottles, always fresh. By all druggists.

THE texture of the bone of the lion's r 1 g is so compact that that the substrikes fire with steel.

TAKE Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound four times per day and you will have no doctor's bills to pay.

What a Woman Can Do.

As a wife and mother, woman can As a wife and mother, woman can make the fortune and happiness of her husband and children; and, if she did nothing else, surely this would be sufficient destiny. By her thrift, prudence, and tact, she can secure to her partner and to herself a competence in old age, no matter how small their beginning, or how adverse a fate may be theirs. By her cheerfulness she can restore her husband's spirit, shaken by the anxiety of business. By her tender care she can often restore him to health, if disease has overtasked his powers. By her counsel and love she can win him from counsel and love she can win him from bad company, if temptation in an evil hour has led him astray. By her exam-ple, her precepts, and her sex's insight into character, she can mould her child-ren, however adverse their dispositions, into noble men and women. And, by leading in all thing a true and beautifu life, she can refine, elevate, and spiritu alize all who come within reach; so that with others of her sex emulating and as

with others of her sex emulating and as-sisting her, she can do more to regener-ate the world than all the statesmen or reformers that ever legislated. She can do much, alas! perhaps more, to degrade man if she chooses to do it. Who can estimate the evils that woman has the power to do? As a wife can she ruin herself by extravagance, folly, or want of affection. She can make a de-mon or an outcast of a man who might otherwise become a good member of so-ciety. She can bring bickering, strite, and discord into what has been a happy home. She can change the innocent babes into vile men and even into vile

babes into vile men and even into vile women. She can lower the moral tone of society itself, and thus pollute legislation at the spring head. She can, in fine, become an instrument of evil instead of an angel of good.

Instead of making flowers of truth, purity, beauty and spirituality spring up in her footsteps, till the earth smiles with a loveliness that is almost celestial she can transform it to a black and arid desert covered with the score of all originals. desert, covered with the scorn of all evi passion and swept by the bitter blast of everlasting death. This is what woman can do for the wrong as well as for the right. Is her mission a little one? Has she no worthy work, as has become the cry of late? Man may have a harder task to perform, a rougher road to travel, but he has none loftier or more influen-tial then women's tial than woman's.

A GENTLEMAN contributes to Nature the following account of his experience in India bearing upon the question whether ants produce sounds or not: "Whilst lying awake early one morning before the servants were stirring, when camped in the Deccan, at the present small station of Chota or Chick-Soogo r, on the G. I. P. Railway, during the win-ter 1868-69, I heard a sound repeated at intervals of about a second. It sounded as though the wall of the tent was being struck by a light fringe along one side; but noticing that the air was perfectly still, I listened for some minutes wondering what it was and trying to fix the locality. I got out of bed cautionsly and looked out; the whole of one side of the tent, for a height of two feet, was covered with white ants so thick in that at the first tent, for a height of two feet, was covered with white ants so thickly, that at the first glance I thought the wall was covered with a gray-reddish mud to this height.' The noise ceased suddenly as soon as the ants seemed to become aware of the writer's presence, and in a few minutes they had all disappeared. The impression produced was that they had all been striking the tent wall at the same time with their heads.

In the reports on American and foreign patents relating to chemistry, published in the Proceedings of the American Chemical Society, we find the following inventions mentioned: A method of essential oils and is thus transformed into a perfume; a new fuel consisting of coal-dust ground with lime and formed while moist into masses of convenient size and shape; an illuminating oil made up of petroleum and a small portion of chloroform; and a plastic mass called tripolith, which is a substitute for plaster of Paris and is said to have advantages over the substance. over that substance, presumably for the use of sculptors.

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RESCURD FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: "In
the fall of 1876 I was taken with MERRING OF THE LUNGS, bliowed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and lesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was adflesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. 1got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one affected with Diseased Lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that ONSUMTTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken nor my sickness."

D. BULL'S New Opium Cure.

JOHNSON'S ANDLYNE LIMIMENT will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that ively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Dup i delay a moment. Frevention is setter than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & O.B. Botton, Mass., tompety Sangar, Maine. IMPROVEMENTS_NEW STYLES_NEW CATALOGUE.

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